NATIONAL FINANCES,

Exhibit Made by the Public Debt Statement.

A Small Increase Shown, and a Decrease of Gold Holdings.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the United States Treasury Department shows an increase in the aggregate of the debt during the last month of \$518,284. There was a decrease of \$1,236,33) in the net cash balance or surplus, and a decrease of \$718,148 in the non-interest bearing debt. The interest-bearing debt was increased a trifle—\$100 during the month. The total debt on January 1, less \$29,093,558 net cash balance and the \$100,070,000 cold reserve, was \$835. 432,165, or \$5,975,653 less than on January 1, 1892. Or the total debt \$535,033,080 is

1, 1892. Of the total debt \$535,033,080 is bonded indebtedness made up in round numbers of \$560,000,000, of four per cent. and \$25,000,000, of four per cent. and \$25,000,000, of sour per cent. and \$25,000,000, of sour per cent. and \$25,000,000,000 of two per cent. bond: The net cash or surplus in the Treasbry on January 1, exclusive of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve, was \$29,002,588, against \$34,574,128 on January 1, 1892, and \$57,571,812 on January 1, 1892, and \$57,571,812 on January 1, 1892. Government amounted to \$233,000,000, against which there was \$117,000,000 in gold sertificates in circulation, leaving a gold balance of \$121,000,000, a decrease of \$8,500,000 during December and of \$10,000,000 since January 1, 1892.

Government receipts during December for the services of \$3,500,000 decrease of \$3,500,000 during December and of \$10,000,000 since January 1, 1892.

January 1, 1892.
Government receipts during December ergregated \$33,312,911, against a bout \$28,000,000 in December, 1891. Cu stoms receipts were \$16,308,334, or nearly \$2,500,690 more than in December a year ago; and internal revenue receipts were \$14,343,836, or \$2,250,000 more than in December, 1891. Receipts from all sources from July 1 to December 31, the first half of the current fiscal year, aggregated \$193,853,880, fully \$20,000,000 more than for the corresponding months of 1891. Customs receipts alone aggregated \$100,576,237, or about \$15,000,000 more than for the same months ma 1891, and internal receipts for the last six months amounted to \$34,613,637, or \$7,500,-900 more than during the first half of the preceding fiscal year.

Government expenditures during the last

six months aggregated in round numbers during the corresponding months of 1891. The noticeable increase in any item of expenditure was in pension payments, which during the last six months amounted to \$80,423,933, or fully \$19,000,000 more than trom July 1 to December 31, 1891, or at the

DASHED INTO A CAR. Carelessness in Chicago Leads to

Terrible Accident. Four persons were killed and eight injured a few mornings ago by the collision of a street car and locomotive at Forty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, Chicago, Bil. The street car was crowded and was passing the Fort Wayne Railway tracks when a Fort Wayne train crashed into it so suddenly that the are: George Blaka, Archibald McAudrews, unknown man found under the tender of the engine. Unknown woman died in a patrol wagon on the way to Mercy Hospital, sup-The dead

posed to be Mrs. Carson, as a card bearing that name was found in her pocket.

The accident happened when the street car traffic was at its herviest and the cars car traffic was at its herviest and the cars were crowded to the doorways with people standing and sitting. The car was going east on Forty-seventh street to State street, where it was to be hitched to a grip car, which was to bring it to the business centre of the city. As it approached the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayn and Chicago, at Forty-sevents street and Stewart avenue, an engine came backing down the tracks at a rate of about afteen miles an hour, the railroad people say For some reason the occupants of the cab did not see the car approaching, and, on account of the the car, the passengers did not see the car, the passengers did not see the car, the passengers did not see the spring down near than the second to the car, the passengers did not see the spring them. stant the engine struck the car and passed

The car was dragged for 150 yards, and at every foot of the distance fresh injury was added to those inflicted. The horses became detached from the car and ran away

The wildest confusion reigned for the first few minutes. Those who had come to the work of rescue could hear the pitiful cries of the wounded and see the body of one dead man. George Blaka was the first one taken from the wreckage. He was carried to a sa-loon, but died almost as soon as he reached there. The other wounded were then picked up and carried into houses near the cross-

Five police patrol wagons soon arrived. The most severely injured person, the woman supposed to be Mrs. Carson, was at once put into one of the wagons and once put into one of the wagons and started for Mercy Hospital. Before the wagon had gone far Conductor O'Connor and Driver Stanley, who were on the street car, and Engineer Ross-sup and Fireman Meagar of the train were arrested. That the accident was due to the accident was due to the departed of the train were arrested. arrested. That the accusent was due to the grossest carelessness cannot be doubted. By their own statements the two crossing men, Albright and Schwartz, were not attending to their duty, and neither of them knew of the danger until after the crash.

STABBED BY A TRAITRESS.

Lawyer McCoy Suffer. Death in an Amateur Performance.

A party of about fifty friends assembled the other night at the house of Sidney Mc-Coy, a young lawyer of San Francisco, Cal. The feature of the evening's entertainwritten by McCoy and performed by am-

The plot of the play was the betrayal of a band of Russian Nihilists by one of their number. The Nihilists discover the traitress and condemn her to death. They decide by but who shall perform the execution, and the sumber fell to the character portraved by McCoy. Miss Grace King played the part the traitress, who is given the choice of ng killed or stabbing herself, and chooses

the latter alternative.
McCoy handed Miss King a stout dagger that had been in his family for many years. In the play the girl, instead of killing herments the play the girl, instead of kining her-self, stabs her assigned executioner, and as Miss King received the knife she reached Serward to touch McCoy on the breast with the At the same instant McCoy started

toward the girl, when she stumbled, and, falling forward with the dagger in her hand, drove it through McCoy's heart. McCoy staggered into the next room, asked for a doctor and then fell dead. Miss King knew there had been an accident of some kind, but dil not know that McJoy wards, on advice of friends, gave herself up to the police. She was taken to the City Prison at 3 o'clock in the morning, and when the entered the prison she fainted, and for a

Next morning McCoy's two brothers se cured her release by giving bonds for \$10,-600 for her appearance. The girl was then taken home, but is still in a critical con-

dition.
Miss King recently suffered from a sprained ankle and had been using crutches to walk wite, but had laid then aside to ractise the part in the play. As she made a motion to stab McCoy she rested her weight on the weak foot and it gave way and she fell forward.

EFFORTS will be made by the Mexican Government and through other agencies to turn the tide of emigration, which has been sowing from Europe to the United States into that country, in view of the probable passage by the United States Congraws further restricting immigration. red that the authorities of several of the Mexican States are preparing to send emigration commissioners to Italy, Sweden, Ireland and Germany.

THE Nez Perces Indians of Idaho have refused \$3 an acre for their lands offered them by the United States Commissioners.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

proceeded slowly under sail and steam.

THE house of William Phillips, of Strong Brook, N. Y., caught fire and two of his children were burned to death in the building and a third died shortly afterwards from his burns.

PROFESSOR EBEN NORTON HORSFORD, the

noted chemist of Harvard, died, suddenly, at his home in Cambridge, Mass., of heart disease. A widow and five children survive him. He was born seventy-four years ago in Moscow, Livingston County, N. Y.

THE New York Legislature met at Albany

and the Assembly organized by the election of William Sulzer, of New York, as Speaker;

in the Senate a lively debate took place over the bill to postpone the Constitutional Con-vention election. Governor Flower's message

A. J. HUDSPETH Was hanged at Harrison, Ark., for the murder of George Watkins in 1887. South and West.

THE boiler of the saw mill of Duke & Blurus exploded, killing three colored men, James Wilbanks, Guffin Phillips and Joe

AFER being forced under theats of death to surrender between \$4000 and \$5000 to two masked men who entered his office in the Courthouse, County Treasurer John O. Johnson of Vircqua, Wis., was gagged and bound and locked in his vault. He was found there almost dead.

THE bodies of Adam Siler, aged eighty.

and his wife, aged seventy-two, were discovered lying on the floor of their house in Chatham County, North Carolina, by their ten-year-old grandson. Siler had been shot three times and Mrs. Siler twice.

A snowplow was wrecked on the line of the Great Northern in Washing ton State. Four lives were lost. The plow was stand-ing on the track and was struck by an ava-

THE Legislature of Montana, California, Minnesota, Ohio and North Dako ta met and organized.

ABOUT 1403 postoffices have been designated as additional domestic money order offices.

THE President has proclaimed a definite arrangement of commercial reciprocity with Salvador. The arrangement is to take effect immediately.

LEADING bankers in all parts of the

country are sending protests to Washington against the purchase of silver under the

THE Treasury Department's latest esti-

mate of the aggragate amount of United States currency, fractional and otherwise, destroyed, and not likely to be presented

for redemption, places the amount at about \$20,003,000.

tired from the Navy Department as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. He is suc-

THE President has appointed Dr. Tarle-

all minted up to date. These 86,000 coins were the last having 1893 on them, all others having the year 1893 on them.

A DELEGATION of three Seneca Indians

A DELEGATION OF three Sender Amana. from the Indian Ferritory, in charge of J. J. Spencer, an interpreter, called on Secretary Noble. Their visit to Washington was to protest in the name of their tribe against the passage of a bill annexing the Seneca

reservation to the Territory of Oalahoma.

Foreign.

CHOLERA continues to spread in the north f France. In the town of Gravelines, near

Calais, six deaths and one new case were re

At a meeting of delegates to the Indian National Congress at Allahabad indication was given of the growing desire for a Na-tional Indian Legislature.

HIDDEN in a barn in the rear of the express office in Sarnia, Canada, \$7000 were found, concealed by a thief who had robbed

M. EIFFEL has secured the contract to

build a gigantic bridge across the Neva, in Russia. His bid was \$15,000,000.

SENOR MURUAGA has been nominated as Spanish Minister to Washington. Senor Muruaga was Minister to Washington three

THE military were called out to suppress

uprisings among the unemployed in the Netherlands; three rioters were killed and many wounded. Auarchist riots were re-

THE Government of Mexico has secure

evidence implicating 20 prominent Mexi-

cans in the present revolutionary move

THE Cunard Company issued from Lon-

don an official statement that the Gallia proceeded on her voyage because her coal was low and the Umbria was not thought to

BRIGANDS are committing many outrages

THE commission of the Duke of Almo

dovar del Valle as Spanish Minister at Wash-ington was signed by Queen Regent Chris-

CATTLE PLAGUE IN AFRICA

Millions of Cattle Perish From the

Niger Nearly to the East Coast.

The cattle plague reported by Captain

Lugard as having swept away most of the

cattle in the region of the Victoria Nyanza

appears to have extended its ravages clear

across Africa. Captain Monteil, who has

just arrived in Algiers after crossing the

tle have died and on long stretches of his

clusive y pastora', and lived solely on the milk and fieth of their cattle. Now that the

p ague has totally destroyed their stock,

the people are dying in vast numbers, and the remnant are de endent on the agricul-

tural settlers for a scanty subsistence. When Captain Lugard left Uganda the Wahuma were slowly learning to cultivate

the fields, but vegetarian food was unnatural to them, and their gaunt and half-starved forms attested the hardships they were un-

THE Britis 1 Charge d'Affaires at Chile directs the attention of the Foreign Office

to the alleged discovery of gold which is said to exist in fabulous quantities on Len-nox Islan; Terra del Fuego. It is reported that two tons and a half of gold have been obtained by miners within the last two

dergoing.

Soudan from west to east between the N and Lake Tchal, says that millions of

route not a single animal survived. Captain Lugard says that the Wahuma, north of Victoria Nyanza, have been ex-

in Spain and in various parts of

years ago and was very popular.

ported in Germany.

be in serious danger.

ceeded by Captain Smith.

Collins, resigned.

COMMODORE WILLIAM M. FOLGER has re-

lanche which came down the mountain.

Eastern and Middle States.

ADONIRAM FAIRCHILD, one of the oldest and most skilful divers in the country, was killed while at work under the North River, New York City, by the explosion of a forcite cartridge. He went down to fill eight holes in the reef of rock that obstructs the north slip at the foot of Fulton street. He met his death while tamping down the first cartridge. JOSEPH AND HENRY AUSTIN, eleven and thirteen years old, while skating on Lake Quapassaug, Waterbury, Conn., went through the ice into fifty feet of water and first cartridge. were both drowned. DR. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, after having

been on trial before the Presbytery of New York for nineteen days on the charge of heresy, has been acquitted on each of the six charges brought against him. HENRY CABOT LODGE has been nominated for United States Senator by a caucus majority of the Massachusetts Legislature

The overlue Cunarier Umbria was sighted off Fire Island, Port of New York, after being six days overdue. Hundreds of riends of passengers on board the vessel were relieved by the landing of all the people. The received by the landing of all the people. THE official canvass of the vote of Oregon at the recent election shows the following results: Harrison, 35,002; Cleveland, 14,243; Weaver, 26,875; Bidwell, 2281; Pierce ple. There were nearly 400 persons on board. She was delayed at sea by the breaking of a shaft. She refused all offers of assistance but made the recovered (Democratic-Populist Elector), 35,813. A series of explosions of natural gas in but made the necessary repairs and then

Chicago, Ill., injured several employes and many firemen. Four blasts partially wreck MAYOR GILROY, the new Surrogate, County Clerk, Register and the Board of Aldermen took office in New York City. the printing house of Donohue & Henne-ARCHBALD BARTLETT was killed and Miss Maggie Kelly fatally injured at a rail-road crossing in Bedford, Mass. The young couple were on their way to be married when struck by the locomotive.

LATER NEWS.

THE President made the following nominations: Gilbert A. Pierce, of Minnesota, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Portugal; George W Bartch, Associate Justice Supreme Court of Utah.

SECRETARY ELKINS has appointed a Board of Officers to suggest remedies for the bad sanitary conditions of army posts.

FIFTEEN men were killed by an explosion in a Russian mine.

A RIOT occurred among the striking miners in the Saar District of Germany. EIGHT people lost their lives in a railway

collision in Hungary.

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.

One Man Shot Dead and Five Probably Fatally Wounded.

The bloodiest fight in Magoffin County's history took place a few days ago about one mile from Salyeraville, Ky. There were eight or ten of the county's best citizens engaged on each side armed with repeating engaged on each side armed with repeating rifles and revy pistols, and the trouble, which had its inception in a trivial matter the day before, culminated in a pitched battle. Casualties so far as known were:

John Davis was killed by a pistol shot, said to have been fired after he was disabled and disarmed; W. F. Deskins, constable, was fatally wounded by a shot in the right hip. the hall ranging unward.

fatally wounded by a shot in the right hip, the ball ranging upward through the bowels; Monteville Deskins, a Justice of the Peace, left a bloody trail on the snow through a woodland near the scene of the tragedy, and was supposed to be fatally wounded. The gun with which he is known to nave been armedwar found next day in the woods. Shepherd Cole, Coroner of the county, received some fearful blows with a clubbed gun. Brice Patrick was shot through the bowels, and was renorted to be dying. T. Patrick, a was reported to be dying. T. Patrick, a brother of ex-Sheriff J. C. Patrick, received a rifle ball along the right side of his head, and was at first supposed to be dead, but he

Reports as to who was immediately re-sponsible for the terrible affair are conflict-ing, and it is not even known who fired the

A REMARKABLE YEAR.

A Comparatively Small Number of Failures in 1892.

Bradstreet's contains the following interesting resume of the statistics of co mmercial disasters collected by it during the year 1892: "The number of business failures in the United States during the calendar year, with the exception of South Dakota, where a State law renders it unlawful to report such information except under prohibitory conditions, is 10,270, a smaller total than has been reported since 1882, with the single exception of 1837, when the aggregate was

9740.
"This is not the only astonishing part of "This is not the only astonishing part of liabilities" ton H. Bean, assistant in charge of the divi-sion of fish culture, United States Fish Comthe exhibit, for the grand total of liabilities of failing traders in the United States in mission, as the representative of the Commission on the Government Board of Management and Control of the World's 1892 appears to be only \$108,500,000. a tota also smaller than in any year since 1932, without any exception. A similar comparison may be made as to assets, the total of Columbian Exposition, Vice Captain J. M. ORDERS were issued at the Treasury Dewhich is \$54,700,000.

"The total 'business population' of the partment directing the ship nent from Phila-delphia to Chicago of 86,000 souvenir coins,

United States in 1883 was 855,000 commer-cial and industrial concerns, individuals, firms and corporations of sufficient standing and permanence to be of record, and the number of failures in that year amounted to 10,293, the first time the aggregate had passed the 10,000 mark. Yet in 1832, nine years later, with a 'business population' of 1,035,000, a gain of twenty-one per cent., the number of business failures is only 10,270, or about the same as nine years ago, and the debts of failing trades are forty per cent. smaller now than then. This is the most striking feature of the year's exhibit with respect to sommercial deaths."

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Summary of Work Done so Far by the National League.

The National League for Good Roads, although less than three months old, is bestirring itself in the new movament with much energy. A sum-mary of it is as follows: Local leagues have been formed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jer-sey, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, and Arizona; and a State league in Vermont and a county league at Rochester, New York. Arrangements have been made for holding State conventions in January in Maryland, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Virginia and Minnesota. The Governors of twentyfive States have been persuaded to act as State Vice-Presidents or have appointed substitutes. Five thousand railroad agents substitutes. Five thousand railroad agents have been supplied with documents and instructed by their employers to aid in forming local leagues. Country banks and manufacturers of road and farm implements have also been calisted in the work. The Chamber of Commerce of New York and other commercial bodies have taken a marked interest in it. Colleges and county clubs are forming local leagues. Preparations are being made to supply country tions are being made to supply country postmasters and school-teachers with blanks and documents when the National League is able to pay for the necessary printing and

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

13TH DAY.—Mr. Sherman spoke in favor of soon disposing of the Anti-Option bill—Mr. Chandler offers a bill designating four new classes of immigrants to be exclude:—A commission so settle the Pacific Railroad indebtedness was appointed

In the House.

nors DAY.—At 12 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order and the Chaplain offered prayer.—Mr. Murtin called up the private pension bills on the calendar. One bill was passed, and then the House of bill was passed, and then the House ad-journed without a quorum, being able to muster only 148 votes.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

They Were Thawing Dynamite for Blasting Purposes.

While a party of men employed on the Wilkesbarre & Eastern Railroad near Tannerville, Penn., were thawing dynamite for blasting purposes, four of them, two white and two colored, were instantly killed. One of the number was a gang boss.

In letters to tae Joint Committee on Immigration of the Senate and House at Washington leading New York physicians declare there is danger of an outbreak of cholera in the United States next summer. Many of them favor a National quarantine law and

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GOVERNOR LUZON B. MORRIS. of New GLADSTONE is becoming quite deaf. Haven, the fifty-fifth Governor of Con-SPEAKER CRISP is in favor of an extra necticut, was inaugurated with appropriate

MONTAGU WILLIAMS, the eminent London barrister, died a few days ago. ZOLA, the French novelist, has made \$400,000 by his pen in twenty years. JACOB HENRICI, the leader of the famous Economite Society of Pennsylvania, i

CONGRESSMAN JERRY SIMPSON says he is a candidate for the United States Sena. from Kansas. THOMAS SETYLE, of North Carolina, only

twenty-eight years of age, is the youngest member-elect of the new Congress. Ex-MINISTER-TO-ENGLAND PHELPS, on account of his connection with the Bering Sea arbitration, will temporarily give up his professorial duties at Yale.

MRS. GLADSTONE, wife of the British Premier, is a voter in Canada, and owns property at Niagara Falls, Canada. She owns three acres of land worth about \$5000.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil millionaire, has just presented \$1,000,000 in bonds to the University of Chicago, making \$3,600,0.0 in all which he has given to that

A CLEVER man was Bismarck's late private secretary, Lothar Bucher, whose demise the ex-Chancelor much deplores. In a few hours Bucher draw up the Imperial German Constitution.

ing at Amberg's Theatre in New York City, has no less than 2500 roles in his reper-toire, which he has learned during a career of thirty-seven years.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is a believer in scrap books. He has eight or ten of them which contain clippings from newspapers and periodicals relating to himself. All his printed speeches are preserved in this way. SENATOR CARLISLE, of Kentucky, per-

sonally keeps a list of all applicants for office from his State in a book. Every time be receives a letter from a new applicant ha writes his name and address in the book under the heading of the office to which he

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Hoosier poet, owns up to teing thirty-eight years old. He says he was a painter by trade, and worked at sign writing a long time. He served an apprenticeship also as a house painter, but was never strong enough to follow the occupation steadily.

JOHN A. MORRIS, the Louisiana millionaire, has one of the finest country estates in America in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. It embraces 630 acres of good land, in which are preserved hundreds of deer and bear, and numberless conveys of game birds, while the four lakes on the place are black with mallard duck.

GEORGE GOULD at twenty-eight is the youngest American who has inherited an estate that gives employment to 100,000 men. The three successive Astorn have each been over forty before they inherited their fathers fortunes. William H. Vanderbit was nearly fifty and his sons were forty-two and thirty-six when he died.

Louis Pasteur was on his seventieth birthday presented with the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences in the amphi-theatre of the Sorbonne, Paris. President Carnot, of Franca, walked arm-in-arm with the distinguished scientist, to his seat, fol-lowed by the ministers, diplomats, scientists and litterateurs. As the medal was handed to him M. Pasteur embraced the President and the audience cheered wildly.

THE LABOR WORLD.

UTAH silver mines have shut down. CHICAGO has 562 bona fide labor organiza-

FACTORIES are busy making summer

It is well known that over 100,000 people are at present unemployed in Vienna, Aus-A PROPOSITION to establish a universal abor headquarters is being considered by Chicago labor men.

LATE statistics show that in London more than 300,000 families earn less than seventy-five cents each per day.

JOHN BURNS asserts that sixty per cent. of the English workmen over sixty years of age are in receipt of poor relief. In Boston the bosses and the clothing-cut-ters have joined hands to compel sweaters to grant the demands of their workman

AT New Plymouth, New Zealand, E. M. Smith, a lamplighter, was elected a mem-ber of the Colonial Parliment by the local A FEDERAL court in Macon in a decision

against the Georgia Central road held that a man could not be discharged simply be-cause he belonged to a labor union. ALL railroad employes of Russia who Church prior to February 1, 1893, will be discharged from the Government's service. ONE HUNDRED miners at the slope mines of

the Onio and Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Salineville, Onio, have struck, a disagreement with the company over the size of screens used having arisen. THE privation in London among the un-

employed increases with the advance of winter, and, notwithstanding the numbers already there, multitudes continue to throng in from other parts of the country. PETITIONS are circulated by many work-ingmen's organizations in France, asking

their respective municipalities to imitate the example of the Common Council at Roubaix in giving meals to the children in public CONSIDERABLE excitement has been caused in New Zealand by the action of the Governor in appointing four veritable work-ingmen to the higher house of the Legisla-ture, whose members hitherto have been se-

lected invariably from the class of rich men, or large land-holders, or prominent politic ADVICES from Lancashire, England, state that the locked-out employes in the cotton manufacturing districts had a hungry holiday, thousands of them being depen on charity for sustenance. Hundreds are walking about begging, and it is feared that the rigorous weather will cause the loss of he rigorous weather many lives.

COLUMBIAN STAMPS

Placed on Sale at the General Postoffices.

The Columbian souvenir postage stamps have been placed on sale at the various postoffices. They range in value from one cent to \$5, and each denomination is printed in a different color. The stamps are much larger than the ones in current use, and each variety bears an engraving illustrating some event in the life of Columbus.

It is expected that there will be a heavy

rush of purchasers, not only from professional stamp dealers and collectors, but from sional stamp dealers and conceros, out from people who will wish to preserve them as mementos of the quadrennial of the discov-ery of America. The little Queen of Hol-land will purchase a set of the stamps for

her collection.

The idea of issuing Columbian postage stamps was first suggested by Assistant Postmaster Gayler, of New York City. He selected many of the design, and his suggestions were adopted by the Postmaster-General.

SPEEDILY LYNCHED.

The Alleged Murderers of an Ala. bama Tax Collector Hanged.

When the citizens of Green ville, Ala., arose the other morning they saw two dead bodies hanging from above the Court House steps. Late at night two strangers went to Jailer Bergainer's house and told him they had a prisoner. He went with them to the jail, where he was met by a mob of 100 armed and masked men, who had hidden behind a fence. They dema nded the keys. The cells of John Hipp and Charles Kelly, the alleged murderers of Tax Collector C. J. Armstrong, of Butler County, were opened, and both men were take n out and hurried to the Court House yard with ropes about their necks. Without heing allowed. about their necks. Without being allowed time to pray, they were hanged above the time to pray, they were hanged above the Court House steps. The mob then dispersed. The verdict of the jury is that the men were hanged by unknown persons.

A CHAPTER ON ACTRESSES.

WOMEN OF THE STAGE.

How They Manage. Their Art in Dress. The Secret of Beauty Lies in the



their arts of the toilet? How is it that actresses are so generally esteemed beautiful women? And how is it

that so many fashions are set by actresses: The one question almost answers the other. In every case the secret of their attaining their reputation lies in their skill, shared by almost all women on the stage, of adapting fashions to their personality. The mere woman slaps on whatever happens to be "the rage," and she does so whether the particular rage makes a fright of her or not. The actress will not touch a fashion if it is distinctly and irrevocably unbecoming to her; nor will she touch any fashion without modifying it to suit her own needs. The other woman confines herself to the fashion of the hour; the actress searches the modes of all times and adapts



to herself what she decides suits her. Or she makes a brand new departure for herself. Thus it is she sets fashions. The mere woman rushes into Directoire and Empire and Louis XVI. because Mile C'est Sa or Miss So and So did in the last play, and probably she looks more like a fright than ever thereby. The actress adopts, adapts or brings back a fashion because she herself ooks well in it, but another women plunges nto a fashion because some one else has. The two pictures given herewith are both

actresses, and show their cleverness in adapt ing their attire so as to set off their looks to



the best advantage. The first picture shows an actress who is really no beauty, but seems so from her taste in adapting hair and gown to the style of her face. There is an emphasizing of the brows and eyes, s central dividing of the front hair to give needed length of face, and a suggestion of soft grace by the use of fluffy stuff. The arms are covered, and the neck of the dress is well up over the place where the collar bones grow, and cut down at the lower cor ners where it can be done becomingly. Al-

though the gown and mode of hair are ap parently unstudied, yet they are carefully adapted to emphasize all good points, and to suppress all that are not so good, and are



n their very conventionality well suited to he style of the wearer.

The next actress has most cleverly caught and fixed by the style of her hair and gown the evasive childlike charm of her face. Less fittingly surrounded by details of wear she would be no more lovely than are dozens of other women. Put her in a very low cut gown, cover her with jewels and furbelows, do up her hair in some special and unconventional way, and where would be the sweet wistfulness of the personality the photograph reveals? The mistily loose hair, the veiled neck, the dark color setting off her fairness, in each modest detail, the whole is suited and planned to best suit her contour of feature and natural expression.

The actres who finds one mode is of all 11-2 best suited to her, sincerely perseveres in it whether it is the dictate of the hour or not. This is especially the case in modes o wearing the hair. Has any hysterical gymnastics of fashion ever induced Jane Hading to wear her beautiful hair in any but the one way so well suited to her, and at the same time so trying to the usual woman that her wearing of it has for years been a sort of palm or beauty to her. Has the divine Sarah ever been induced to do anything to wob her frizzles in one way or another? Perhaps you do not like the wob; but imagine her in smoothed down, parted locks, or in spit curls.

Take this picture for instance. The face is conventional, not beautiful, except for the

one prows and the long, dark eyes. The arrangement of her hair is distinctly conventional, with the low, soft curls about the forehead that have so long been worn, and which she, like a wise woman, will wear much longer, because they so well emphasize the eyes and brows. Note the showing of hair or comb at the back, just high



enough to suggest length to a rather square face, not high enough to emphasize the squareness by a taper effect from the fore head. She has not a very full figure. The bodice is only slightly low, and the filmy quality of the tulle used gives softness of outlines. Notice, too, that the catching up of the sleeve puff is done toward the front, to covering the possibly less rounded part of he shoulder. The whole thing, dress and coiffure, are apparently conventional, yet, is you see, carefully thought out and adapt-A face that permits a striking style of hair

and gown is given in the picture. Indeed, out this girl into coventional dress and hough she might not miss being pretty, she would miss being the lovely personality this fashion from the Greeks makes of her. The outline of her profile is by no means imperatively classic. She has adopted this style, not because she had to, but because she knew that a woman who can wear an exacting fashion gets the more credit for beauty because so few women can do it. But she has adapted it all. The hair about her face is cut short, the soft locks are combed loosely back. Thus she avoids the hard and trying effect of closely drawn hair. The knot at the back is carefully adjusted with reference to her chin, which is the least bit prominent. Even her 'pose' is made with this fault of her face in mind. From the full, round throat one would expect the shoulders bared, but this is an actress. The maidenly charm and the suggestion of Grecian days would be hurt by a modern display of shoulders. Oh, if the mere woman would only make up her mind what she dresses for! In other words, if she would only learn of actresses.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. Final Returns Make Cleveland's

Majority 108. The composition of the Electoral College, chosen on the 8th of November, is at length definitely ascertained, the last question in dispute having been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of Oragon, which gives to a Democratic-Populist candidate for Elector disputed votes which were cast in counties where his name appeared twice on the official ballot. The Electors, as chosen by the several States, are politically

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divided as follows:

	son.	yer.
Alabama 11		5.0
Arkansas 8		or Line
California 8	1	3.50
Colorado		
Connecticut 6	4	
Delaware 8		-
Florida 4		1000
Georgia 18		
Idaho		3
Illinois 24	100	
Indiana 15	6 7000	
Iowa	13	· · · ·
Kansas	5 W. A.	10
Kentucky 13		5.00
Louisiana 8	DELLE TOTAL	16 %.
Maine	6	
Maryland 8		
Mas-achusetts	15	200
	9	
Dricht Tom	9	
Minnesota 9		100
"IT19919916 by	1.5	
DELIGIOUS CHEST CONTRACTOR CONTRA	3	
Montana	8	
Nebraska		. :
Nevada		- 0
New Hampshire	4	1.16
New Jersey 10		40
New York 36	**	
North Carolina 11	THE REAL PROPERTY.	:
North Dakota		
Ohio 1	23	
Oregon	3	. 1
Pennsylvania	32	
Rhode Island	4	
South Carolina 9		
South Dakota	4	
Tennessee 12		
Texas 15		
TOWARD	4	13
Vermont		3
Virginia 12	4	
Washington 6	F	있다.
44 690 A 17 Printers		
Wisconsin 12	*3	
Wyoming	0	
	144	2
Total	144	44

LOUISIANA'S NEW SENATOR Donaldson Caffery Appointed to Succeed the Late Mr. Gibson.

Donaldson Caffery, of St. Mary's Parish, was appointed by Governor Foster to be Senator of the United States from Louisiana to fill the unexpired term of the

Mr. Caffrey was born in the Parish of St. Mr. Caffrey was born in the Parish of St. Mary, La., on September 10, 1835. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Maryland, and graduated with honors. He began life as a pioneer farmer in Drayson County, Texas, but returned to his native State in 1858. He was admitted to the bar in the following year.

The death of his step-daughter, which occurred a pout this time necessitated giving

curred a yout this time, necessitated giving his entire time to his large property and his family. When the war came he enlisted in the St. Mary Cannoneers, a home company, from which he resigned after a few months' service to enter a company in active service at the front. At Shilon he fought under General Gibson.
In 1863 he was made a lieutenant in the

Second Louisiana Infantry, but did not serve with the regiment, being transferred to the trans-Missouri department, where he served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General Jos Walker.
At the close of the war Mr. Caffrey began the practice of his profession in his native parish, and soon rose to prominence as a member of the bar. He was elected to the

Constitutional Convention in 1879, and served in that body with conspicuous distinction. At present he is President of the Bar Association of Louisiana In the last campaign be became a candidate for State Senator, to which office he was elected by an overwhelming majority. He rendered valuable service as Chairman

of the Senate Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Caffrey was a prominent leader of the anti-lottery cause. He is identified with the suzar industry of the State, being a large sugar planter. To him is largely due the erection of the Caffrey Central Sugar Fac-tory, the largest in the State.

THE Massachusetts State Board of Agri culture during 1893 sold fifty-one abandoned farms, representing a total of 4522 acres, for \$74,151, an average of \$16.40 per acre. POPULAR SCIENCE.

Most spiders have eight eyes. The Milky Way has 20,000,000 stars. At Manistee, Mich., water was struck at a depth of 2220 feet that carried five

per cent. of bromide. Phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lecithin, of the brain and spinal cord.

The atmosphere is so clear in Zululand, Africa, that, it is said, objects can be seen by starlight a distance of seven miles. Water is a compound of oxygen and

nitrogen with small amounts of other gases. In manufacturing occupations the average life of soap boilers is the highest, and that of grindstone makers the

hydrogen, air a mixture of oxygen and

lowest. English medical authorities are coming to the conclusion that the smoking of pure opium is not nearly so injurious to Chinamen as has been supposed.

According to a recent report there were 4272 electric-lighting plants throughout Germany, excluding Wurtemburg and Bavaria at the end of June last.

To have an invention protected all over the world, it is necessary to take out sixty-four patents in as many different countries, the estimated total cost of which is \$17,000.

There are some sixty-seven elementary bodies recognized and probably there are others. These bodies have not by any application of science been resolved into two or more bodies.

The governor of the electric light works in Sedalia, Mo., broke the other night and the engine jumped from 500 to 2000 volts. The globes burst in the street cars and there was great excitement for awhile.

Probably the largest steel plate ever rolled in the United States was lately rolled in the Pottstown Iron Company's works, Pottstown, Penn. In length it is 150 feet, in width twenty inches and in thickness seven sixteenths of an inch.

As a rust protector slack a piece of quicklime with just enough water to cause it to crumble in a covered pot, and while hot add tallow to it and work into pasts, and use this to cover over bright work. It can be easily wiped Epilepsy and allied nervous diseases

are more common than is generally supposed, and under the high pressure of our civilization they are apt to increase unless medical science finds some more efficacious remedy than any now in general use. A new cable-making machine is the

result of the increasing necessity for laying telephone cables underground. The machine is five feet wide and fifty-six long and makes and, by another electric device, measures the cable on the ground as it is laid.

It is reported that it was demonstrated by tests made at the Chicago stockyards by representatives of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry that lumpy jaw, in a mild form at least, is curable, and is not dangerously contagious, if at all.

The recent renewal of hydraulic mining in California has again attracted the attention of mining engineers to the problem of removing the tailings or debris after the gold has been taken out from the earth in its passage through the sluices and other separators.

Iron roofs are often struck and badly damaged by lightning, as also are the large petroleum storage tanks, which are made wholly of iron; consequently they cannot be classed as protected structures. There is a wide difference of opinion in regard to the value of lightning rods. Sometimes they appear to have guided or conducted a bolt of electricity safely to the ground, while in other instances the injury has appeared to have been greater than if no rod had been present, although the latter may have been the result of faulty construction or insulation of the rod. A poorly constructed rod, with bad earth connections, would only add to the danger of injury by lightning. Of course, there is much to be said on both sides, for and against the use of rods, but we notice that of late years they are going out of use in the older States, where the people have had the most experience with them. On very high buildings and steeples lightning rods are still used, but merely as conductors of the electricity which may have gathered in low, drifting clouds, but they are not supposed to attract lightning from any considerable distance. Large bodies of iron ore do not attract lightning, for if this was the case it would be exceedingly dangerous to work in iron mines or in any of our great Cleveland's majority......108 manufactories where immense quantities of iron and steel are collected. If a man and his family think they would feel safer and sleep better in a house to which one or more lightning rods are affixed, we would say put them up by all means .- New York Sun.

Live Mastadons.

The Strickeen Indians positively assert that within the last five years they have frequently seen animals which, from the descriptions given, must have been mastodons, says the Juneau (Alaska) Free Press. Last spring, while out hunting, one of the Indians came across a series of large tracks, each the size of the bottom of a salt barrel, sunk deep in the moss. He followed the curious trail for some miles, finally coming out in full view of his game. As a class these Indians are the bravest of hunters, but the proportions of the new species of game filled the hunter with terror, and he took to swift and immediate flight. He describes the creature as being as large as a post-trader's store, with great, shining, yellowish-white tusks, and a mouth large enough to swallow a man at a single gulp. He further says that the animal was undoudtedly of the same species as those whose bones and tusks lie all over that section of the country.

The fact that other hunters have told of seeing these monsters browsing on the herbs up along the river gives a certain probability to the story. Over on Forty-Mile Creek bones of mastodons are quite plentiful. One ivory tusk nine feet long projects from one of the sand dunes on that creek, and single teeth have been found so large that they would be a good load for one man to carry. I believe that the mule-footed hog still exists; also that live mastodons play tog with the aurora every night over on Forty-Mile Creek, in Alaska.